

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
CHANGE.
Barometer 20.69

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 24th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 83; Humidity...87, 87.

July 24th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 83, p.m. 84; Humidity...70, 68.

No. 8847

庚子年六月二十

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

四拜禮

號五廿月七年亥癸

886 PER ANNUM
SINGAPORE CORP. 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL POLICY.

LORD SELBORNE'S VIEWS.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 23.
Received, 24, 5 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne drew attention to the gravity of the situation revealed by Mr. Churchill's statement, whereupon he dealt in detail. He said the Government's proposals, especially in the Mediterranean, were temporary make shifts, which proved conclusively that we were at least eight battleships short. He heartily endorsed Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Asquith's references to the Dominions, marking an evolution in the history of the Empire.

The Earl of Crowe admitted the gravity of the position, and emphasised there were no divisions in the Cabinet on the subject. To announce a great programme would be simply to spur on others and defeat our own object. He welcomed the participation of the Dominions, which must mean the representation of their interests in the Councils of the Empire. Our best powers, he said, should be used to consider how best this was achievable.

Viscount Haldane agreed that in the absence of sufficient sea power the garrisons were ludicrously inadequate. With an adequate sea power no attack on them could be sustainable. So far as the situation exists at present, we were giving the garrisons the protection of an adequate sea power.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGE.

"I am far from wishing to speak in a tone of easy optimism," said Viscount Haldane. "On the contrary the country is faced to face with the most trying of naval situations. The Government has made up its mind that Britain's position depends upon its sea power. We have told the only Power that is our rival, in the most friendly fashion, that that is our view, and that whatever efforts they put forth, they must reckon on our making still greater efforts than theirs. We have said we do that, not with any intention of aggression, but because sea power is our life, and in that we intend to remain supreme. That is the view of the Government, and this is the principle to which we have pledged ourselves.

In a letter to the "Times," Lord Cromer regrets that the state of his health prevented him from attending the Lords debate last evening. He declares that the question of strengthening the Mediterranean garrisons is a point of purely subsidiary importance, notably as regards Egypt, compared with naval predominance. There cannot be a greater delusion than to suppose that the addition of ten thousand men in the garrison of Egypt will materially affect the situation. The only result will be to add to the number of prisoners captured in the event of defeat. Command of the sea alone connotes the possibility of holding Egypt.

MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS.

Later.

On the continuation of the debate in the House of Commons on the Supplementary Naval Estimates, Mr. Churchill said it was incorrect to say that the battleships were being withdrawn from the Mediterranean because they were wanted in Home waters. They were being withdrawn, firstly because they were useless where they were owing to the presence of the new Austro-Italian ships, and secondly because their crews were wanted to man the more powerful ships of the King Edward class, which otherwise would have to be relegated to the Reserve.

TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL POLICY.

DETERMINATIONS.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Later.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill denied that the transfer of four battle-ship cruisers to Malta would reduce the Fleet in Home waters below what the Admiralty hitherto considered was the irreducible minimum. He clearly intimated that if the naval strength of other Powers in the Mediterranean developed largely, we would increase our force, and, if necessary, create a Dreadnought Battle Squadron there.

NO NEED FOR PANIC.

Mr. Churchill also pointed out that sufficient men would be available by 1915 to man three or four battleships above the fixed number. "We have the situation well in hand," declared Mr. Churchill, "and there is no need for panic or alarm."

TIBETAN

INDEPENDENCE.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 4.45 a.m.

The "Times" calls attention to the importance of Tibet's struggle for independence, and considers that the restoration of Chinese authority is exceedingly unlikely, in view of China's state of disorganisation and lack of money and men.

A POSSIBILITY.

The journal states that the time may be possibly approaching when Britain may have to reconsider her position in regard to the Tibetan question. The Chinese Government, having been ousted from Tibet by the Tibetans themselves, may never again be in a position to act as intermediary in Anglo-Russian negotiations with Tibet, as provided by the Anglo-Russian Convention.

CONVENTIONS IGNORED.

Moreover, the "Times" points out, China has deliberately ignored the Anglo-Russian and Anglo-Chinese Conventions. Britain does not seek a single inch of Tibet, but the cause of the unfortunate Tibetans struggling for freedom deserves our sympathy.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

DOCTORS ADAMANT.

London, July 24.

Received 6.5 p.m.

The British Medical Association has approved the recommendation to break off negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the Insurance Act.

ASSOCIATION'S ADVICE.

Later.

The Congress of the British Medical Association has resolved by 117 votes to 22 to call on all practitioners not to accept appointments connected with the Insurance Act, except regarding the sanatorium benefit.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

STRIKERS' BLASPHEMY.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 24, 6.10 p.m.
Received, 25, 9.46 a.m.

At a big demonstration held on Tower Hill, Mr. Ben Tillett asked the strikers to join him in prayer. The crowd then repeated after him: "Oh, God, strike Lord Devonport dead!"

This they followed up by singing: "He shall die!"

A RIOT.

The strikers marched to Wapping, where a riot ensued. The police charged, and 40 arrests were made, while fifteen people were injured.

GENERAL STRIKE.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, Secretary of the Seamen's Union, is endeavouring to procure a general strike by Saturday.

TELEGRAMS.

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 24, 4.55 a.m.
Received, 5.5 p.m.

The "Times" correspondent at Colombo states that Sir Henry E. McCally, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, while touring, was attacked by broncho-pneumonia at Trincomalee. His condition is causing anxiety.

TURKESTAN MUTINY.

LOYALISTS TRIUMPH.

London, July 23.

Received, 24, 6.5 p.m.

Router's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is officially reported a mutiny has broken out in Turkestan among the sappers near Tashkent. On the 14th inst. 130 mutineers fired on the camp from evening to morning but were repulsed by the loyalists. The mutineers killed two and wounded 16, including four officers.

POLICE RAID ON NEWSBOYS.

Owing to the arrest of one of our newsboys by the POLICE yesterday afternoon, many of the boys became frightened and returned to this office with their papers unsold.

As a consequence of this arrest and fright, we NOW OFFER to all bona fide NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," whose names are enrolled during the month of JULY, the SPECIAL RATE of \$1.50 (half price) PER MONTH.

If the action of the police prevents the paper from being sold on the streets by newsboys, we will sell it direct from this office as well as deliver it to all our subscribers, old and new alike.

Hongkong, July 2, 1912.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEATEN.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 24, 6.55 p.m.
Received 25, 9.50 a.m.

The Australians were beaten by Hampshire at Portsmouth by eight wickets.

The South Africans drew with the Woodbrook Club and Ground at Bray.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire at Lord's by nine wickets.

Surrey and Yorkshire drew at the Oval.

Sussex and Lancashire drew at Brighton.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 10.55 a.m.

Router's Paris correspondent states that the "Matin" affirms that Italy is about to lay down six super-Dreadnoughts (two of which will be laid down at the end of 1912), and Austria three.

This is regarded as explaining Mr. Churchill's reference to a Mediterranean Power contemplating a considerable programme.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

LEGISLATION PROMISED.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 24.
Received 6.5 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George surprised the House of Commons late last night by announcing that the Government had decided the time had come to reconsider the whole problem of the settlement of trade disputes.

Mr. J. O'Grady (Lab., Leeds) opened the debate, demanding that the Government should intervene in the London strike.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government at present had no power except of enquiry and conciliation and it would be a mistake to deal with this particular strike, which raised the general issue of non-adherence to agreements. The Government would shortly introduce legislation to deal with labour troubles as they arise, and which would be applicable to both sides.

NEXT SESSION.

Later.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the Labour Disputes Bill will be introduced next session.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

LOAN FALLS THROUGH.

[From Chinese Sources.]

Peking, July 24.

The negotiations for a loan to China by the international banking group, as representing six foreign nations, have fallen through. French and Belgian financiers are now fighting hard to secure China's promise to negotiate a loan with them.

AGAINST FOREIGN LOANS.

President Yuan has prohibited the provincial authorities from obtaining loans from foreigners, though the Central Government has given its consent to the Governor General of Shantung raising a loan from a German merchant.

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

President Yuan has refused to accept the resignation of Premier Lu, and has threatened to resign if Lu persists in his intention. "Shat Po."

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

President Yuan has accepted the resignation of Chang Chun-kwei from the Governor Generalship of Chekiang, and has appointed Chu-sui as his successor. "Shat Po."

A LOAN RUMOUR.

Peking, July 24.

It is reported that a British firm, trading under the name of Ho Ping and Co., has agreed to lend the Chinese Government Tls. 20,000,000, and that the agreement for the same has been signed.

PARTITION "SCARE."

The German and Belgian Ministers at Peking are alleged to have warned the Chinese Government, that should the Russo-Japanese agreement regarding the partition of Mongolia and Manchuria be recognised, China will probably be partitioned. "Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

NO POLITICS.

Shanghai, July 24.

President Yuan has prohibited the Presidential staff from joining any political party.

THE CABINET.

The following are the new candidates for the Cabinet to be nominated at the State Council by ballot to-day:—Chan Chun-kwong as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Hui Sai-yang, Minister of Justice; Cheung Chok-pun, Minister of Industry and Commerce; Tan Yuen-lim, Minister of Education; Chu Kai-kim, Minister of Communications; Chow How-hsi, Minister of Finance.

MEDALS FOR MONEY.

President Yuan proposes to award medals to the Governor Generals who can remit large sums of money to the Central Government.

NEW DIFFICULTY.

Ching Tak-chuen, Governor General of Kiang-su, has telegraphed to the Government describing the difficulties of separating the military governments from the civil governments in Nanking and Kiangsu. "Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

TELEGRAMS.

MANCHURIA.

RUSSIA TACTFUL.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 24.
Received, 25, 11.20 a.m.

Prince Katsura has conferred for two hours with M. Kokovtsov, the Russian Foreign Minister, with regard to the Russo-Japanese position in Manchuria.

It is stated that Russia is disinclined to enter into engagements conducing to complication with China, and that there will certainly be no written Treaty arrangements.

POLITICAL

COMPARISONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S

FUTURE.

London, July 24, 4.55 a.m.
Received 5.10 p.m.

The "Times" Lobby correspondent compares the present situation of the Liberals with that of the Unionists in 1903, when Mr. Chamberlain resigned in order to conduct his campaign throughout the country with the sanction of the Premier. The question at present is whether Mr. Lloyd George will resign in order to try to win the election on the question of the land policy.

A CHINAMAN'S WORD.

In some remote age the Chinaman acquired a reputation for honest dealing in business matters that has managed to survive in an age of general incredulity. The Indian opium merchants, who feel they have been badly treated by the Chinese, might have some interesting remarks to make on the simple honour of the Chinese dealer, and many other businessmen would agree with them. The "Spectator" recently repeated the old legend about a Chinaman's word. "There is no need," it said, "for insuring in any shape or form against failure on his part to make good his pledge." This was too much for a certain Mr. Shaw, living in Shanghai, who has sent an interesting letter on the subject to the "Spectator." He says that both the Chinaman's word and bond are bad. Sixteen years ago the Chinese would not willingly "lose face" by leaving their obligations unfulfilled; now it is different. In proof of this he cites the long list of civil cases waiting for hearing at the Mixed Court, the financial rottenness of the native banks with their inadequate capitals and no reserves, the quantity of unpaid native bank orders in the hands of foreigners unpaid to this day, the issuance of swarms of native bank notes with no reserves against them, and the number of once prominent dealers incarcerated last year in gaol for malversation of public and private moneys. If the individual trader is going to follow the example of the Republican Government, it is unlikely that the Chinaman will regain his good name; on the other hand the valuable asset, the old tradition, can hardly outlive the present generation. "T. of India."

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

The Government is to deal with labour disputes by legislation, and a Bill is to be introduced next session.

According to the "Matin," Italy is about to lay down six super-Dreadnoughts and Austria three.

Sir Henry McCullum, Governor of Ceylon, has been attacked by broncho-pneumonia and his condition is causing anxiety.

A mutiny has broken out in Turkestan, but after a day's firing by the mutineers they were repulsed by the loyalists.

Hampshire has beaten the Australians at cricket, while the match between the South African and Woodbrook Club and Ground was drawn.

The British Medical Association has approved the Committee's recommendation to break off negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George on the Insurance Act.

During a debate on naval policy in the House of Lords, Viscount Haldane declared that the Government had pledged itself to supremacy in sea power.

The "Times" Lobby correspondent has raised the question whether Mr. Lloyd George will resign in order to try and win an election on the Government land policy.

On Mr. Ben Tillett asking a gathering of strikers to join him in prayer, they repeated after him: "Oh, God strike Lord Devonport dead!" following this up by singing: "He shall die!"

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that if the naval strength of other Powers in the Mediterranean developed largely, we would increase our force and if necessary create a Dreadnought Battle Squadron there.

Prince Katsura has conferred with the Russian Foreign Minister regarding the Russo-Japanese position in Manchuria, but it is stated that Russia is not inclined to enter into engagements which would conduce to complication with China.

The "Times" suggests that Britain may have to reconsider her position with regard to the Tibetan question. The journal accuses China of deliberately ignoring the Anglo-Russian and Anglo-Chinese Conventions, and says that while we do not seek an inch of Tibet, the cause of the unfortunate Tibetans struggling for freedom deserves our sympathy.

LOCAL.

A man was fined \$250 to-day for being in unlawful possession of a quantity arms and ammunition.

The body of a Chinese female was found hanging by the neck in a cubicle at 16, Tai Wo Street, Wanchai.

Mr. H. W. Looker to-day continued his cross-examination of Miss Emma Hamilton, a lady nurse, who is suing him for \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

A cool thief tried to take the boots from off the feet of a sleeping Indian watchman last night. He secured one and was busy on the second when the watchman awoke and seized him. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and four hours' stocks this morning.

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams appeared in an extra published as we to press yesterday:—

THE FACTORY FIRE.

EIGHT GIRLS PERISH.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.
Received, 4.20 p.m.
Altogether eight perished in the celluloid factory fire in Moor Lane, London.
Fifteen girls were trapped on the top floor of a five-storey building, and four were incinerated, three were killed by jumping a distance of 60 feet and falling on a skylight, while one died in hospital.
No fire escapes were available.

LONDON DOCKS.

EXTENSION SCHEMES.

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.
Received, 4.20 p.m.
In addition to the South Albert Dock Extension, the Port of London Authority has accepted a tender amounting to £200,304 for deepening the East India Docks, and also approved of a £240,000 scheme for berthing extension at Tilbury.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MUSICAL LADY ARRESTED.

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.
Received, 4.20 p.m.
Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., the well-known composer, has been arrested for complicity in the affair at Nuneham Park, the residence of the Right Hon. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, in which two well-dressed women were discovered by the night watchman one being in possession of a quantity of methylated spirits.

MONGOLIAN DOG FARMS.

Sixty-five thousand black "Newchwang mats" was an item in an auctioneer's catalogue at a sale the other day. They were all sold, and their sale, up to the end of all things for a correspondingly large number of dogs. Newchwang mats, in fact, are nothing more than mats made from the skins of dogs specially reared in China for you to wipe your feet on.

Real skins and real furs are becoming so scarce that a huge trade is growing up in supplying imitation ones for the market. Not faked, mind you. When you are buying a Newchwang mat you are told that it is a new variety of bear skin. The simple fact is that genuine skins are becoming more difficult to get and substitutes must be found.

There are hundreds of farms specially devoted to dog-raising in Mongolia. Most of the dogs are killed when only a year old, and their skins sent by thousands all over the world.

Cats have not yet been cultivated for the market, though a "wild-cat" pussy farm was put forward a short while ago, in which the promoter suggested feeding the cats on rats, and the rats on the bodies of the cats after they had been skinned, thus making the scheme self-supporting. Needless to say, it is not working.

In Germany, however, the household cat is looked upon as a distinct asset in case the family fortunes are not flourishing. There are dealers there always willing to pay for cat-skins, the very commonest tabby skin fetching a shilling. These cat-skins make excellent rugs, pure Maltese or tortoiseshell fetching high prices. Many of them are dyed and used as the lining for winter cloaks.

In the south of Russia thousands of horses are bred for their skins. Don't be surprised to learn that some of the long black "fur" coats that are so much the fashion nowadays are made from Russian colts. The colts are killed when a few days old and their skins are covered with beautiful black silky hair, which makes a fine substitute for genuine furs. — "Pamson's Weekly."

LADY NURSE'S ACTION.

Yesterday's Later Evidence.

The case in which Miss Emma Hamilton is suing Mr. H. W. Looker for \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal, occupied the whole of yesterday and is expected to take two or three days more. In addition to the evidence already published in the "Telegraph" for yesterday plaintiff continued her testimony.

Detailing another incident plaintiff said she went into the dining room one afternoon and found three places set for tea, for the child, herself and an amah. She went to Mrs. Looker and asked her if she meant the amah to sit down to tea with her. She said, yes. Plaintiff said nothing at the time, but she felt it was not a thing she should be asked to do.

Did you say anything about it?—I asked Mrs. Looker if that need occur again as I did not care to have an amah sitting down to tea with us.

Did it ever occur again?—No; it never occurred again.

Have you had any cause to complain about Mr. Looker's behaviour with regard to? When you first came out, was there any incident with regard to any letters?—Mr. Looker brought up some letters which he opened. He brought up one from my lawyers, one a bill from Shoobred for 1/- and the other was a "Spectator." They all came on separate days. His excuse was that he wanted to read the paper coming up in the tram. When I gave it to Mrs. Looker I said: "Mr. Looker wouldn't want to see the paper as he opened it." Mrs. Looker said: "That should not happen" or something of that sort.

Did you have any other things to complain of?—He used to come into the dining room in the morning when we were at breakfast in his pyjamas.

The Cross-examination.
In answer to Mr. Looker, plaintiff said she was only allowed by her family to take up nursing at the age of 31 or 32 years.

Why were you allowed, to take it up at 31 or 32 and not before?—My father was no longer alive.

After your father died, you were allowed to take it up. Did you or did you not tell Mrs. Looker in London that you took up nursing because you could not get on with your mother and sisters at home?—That is quite untrue.

You are able to live with your mother and sister if you like?—Yes. There was too many of us at home, another sister had come home.

Do you not hold the view that as long as a person is determined to get her own way, she gets it?—No.

Did you say to Mrs. Looker, after you were engaged, that as soon as you heard of her application for a nurse to go abroad you were determined she should take you?—No; I hesitated before accepting it or not.

You were very anxious to come abroad to China?—The East.

To see China and Japan?—And India as well; my name had been down for 9 years to go there.

Did not Mrs. Looker ask you on one occasion why if you had been so anxious to see the East, you did not do it independently, and did you reply that you preferred to travel luxuriously, and you could not do it on your own means?—No; I said I preferred to come out here with my work.

I put it to you that Mrs. Looker asked you to have an agreement and you said you would not have one as you would not stop in any place that you did not want to?—No; that is not put in the way in which I can say it is true.

Before you were engaged you Mrs. Looker paid a visit to Norlands together. As you were coming away did you tell Mrs. Looker that the reason why Norlands wanted an agreement was because you had thrown up your east situation in which there was no agreement, and they did not want it to occur again?—I did not say that was the case.

Have you found the Hongkong climate bad for your memory?—No.

Well! some people do you know. (Laughter).

The case was adjourned until to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Protest Against Queue-cutting.

On the 11th inst. none of the Chinese shops in the native city at Chefoo opened for business, and upon enquiries being made the "Chefoo Morning Post" was told that it was done as a protest against the high-handed manner that is being taken by enthusiastic Republicans in the enforcement of queue cutting, which is apparently being done with the sanction of the T'utufu. If the truth were known, we imagine there are other and more serious causes that have compelled the shop-keepers to take this step. It is a well known fact that many of the officials obtain goods on credit which they rarely ever pay for. The traders have at last become tired of this treatment and some time ago figured out that they would lose less money by closing up together—this they have now done.

Attempted Escape from Hongkong Police Station.

A clever attempt to escape from a cell at the Hongkong Police Station was made on the 17th inst. by an "old hand" in custody, says the "N. China Daily News." He wrenched a spring from the back of a door and started to remove bricks from the wall which stood between himself and freedom. His well meant efforts were rather too noisy and were put an end to by an officer going the round of the cells. The prisoner appeared at the Mixed Court the following day, and was sent to prison for eighteen months, to be afterwards re-expelled from the Settlement.

Threat to Missionaries in Shanai.

We learn from an exchange that reports have reached Tientsin, from authentic sources, to the effect that the Governor of Shanai has threatened to remove the Roman Catholic priests, other missionaries and their converts at Sianfu, in consequence of the R. C. Bishop having very properly expostulated at the hasty execution, without trial, of a native priest. Peking has been appealed to in the matter, and is taking action.

Earthquake in Kobe.

An earthquake shock was experienced in Kobe at 5.31 p.m. on the 9th instant. According to the seismometer of the Kobe Meteorological Station, the vibration was horizontal and lasted about 14 minutes. The centre of the disturbance is supposed to be not far distant, perhaps in a contiguous prefecture. In Kobe the shock was very slight.

Republican Stamps.

The new postage stamps issued by the Chinese Republican Government have been sent to the Communications Department in Peking and the Minister has instructed the Post Office to exchange the old ones for the new. Five million dollars worth of the stamps have been printed so far.

The New Mayor of Tokyo.

The Emperor of Japan has been pleased to appoint Baron Sakatani to the office of Mayor of Tokyo, in succession to Mr. Ozaki, who has resigned. Baron Sakatani will take up his new post with a larger salary than was paid to his predecessor, the Tokyo Municipal Assembly on Tuesday having voted an increase in the salary from ¥6,000 to ¥10,000 per annum.

Rice Speculators Punished.

Judgment was given on the 12th inst. in the Amori (Japan) District Court in which thirty-one rice speculators were charged with violation of the regulations governing the rice exchanges. Eighteen of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from six to twelve months, while the remainder were ordered to pay fines amounting in all to ¥430.

Possible Rickshaw Monopoly in Hankow.

It is stated that a company has been formed to take over the monopoly of the ricksha traffic on the new streets of Hankow when built and has made application for registration. The promoters say they are ready to take out 1,000 licenses. The matter is being considered.

Russian Labourers for the Amur.

Twenty-three thousand labourers have arrived at Harbin recently from European Russia for employment in the construction of the new Amur Railway.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
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WANTED.

FLAT, SUITE ROOMS, or Apartments wanted shortly by professional man and wife. With catering imperative. Electric light, fan, &c. "Book," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. (548)

DRAPERY.—Smart Young Lady Assistant required immediately for Ladies' Dept. Whiteaways, Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. (541)

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TO LET, in a well furnished house in good locality a Bedroom with verandah, Private Bathrooms, Electric Light. Suitable for two friends or married couple.—Apply "English," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. (534)

TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Pedder Street.
One roomed Office. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd Mar. 1912. (538)

OFFICES in King's Building.

"Ranbury," 11 Conduit Road, from 1st June.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.
c/o 18th Dec. 1911. (55)

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER.

After fever—whether it be ordinary fever of the simple character or one of the serious diseases like Typhoid, the acute stage of Malaria, etc.—the unfortunate patient is always left in a condition of more or less prostration and collapse, with anemia of greater or less intensity, and a sensation of mental and physical weakness which makes him take an utterly erroneous and despondent view of his condition.

Obviously, the thought uppermost in his mind, the supreme desire of his existence, is to get better as rapidly as possible, to feel the warm blood coursing through his body, and to have that mental and physical grip over himself which are the characteristic sensations of perfect health. In achieving this desired end, nothing will have so rapid an effect as Sanatogen, which is known, the world over, as the most restorative and the best recuperative tonic food in the world. Its reputation rests on the bedrock of medical opinion, as it is by the direct prescription of doctors everywhere that that reputation has attained the eminence it enjoys.

Its value has been strikingly set forth in the following words of a well-known physician, which every doctor will confirm. This doctor writes, over his own signature:—"I recommend Sanatogen highly, and prescribe it wherever necessary, thereby shortening the period of convalescence among my patients."

These words coincide with those of the physician to the Queen-Mother of Italy, who writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic food." The effects Sanatogen has wrought in the after treatment of all fevers, restoring the blood to the condition of health, reinvigorating the nervous system, building up the bodily strength and restoring the weight which has been lost, are facts which are easily verified by everyone, for they are within the knowledge of all doctors, and your own physician must substantiate them if you ask him.

Write for a copy of a most interesting booklet "The Art of Living" by Dr. Andrew Wilson, which will be sent free to all mentioning this paper on application to A. Wulff & Co., 8, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai. Sanatogen can be obtained of all chemists.

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WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

29

BIRTH.

RAMSAY.—At 3 Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon, on
July 15, Mrs. A. Ramsay: a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912

"PUT TWICE IN PERIL."

The proceedings in the White-Warriner Case which took place in the local Police Court on Saturday last, though affording no edification to the tale told, may possibly serve to point out to the reader that a man may not be put in peril twice for the same offence, and the result of this has been authoritatively stated to be that a man may not be tried for an offence and acquitted he cannot afterwards be indicted for the same offence, if the first were such that he could have been lawfully convicted; and that if he be prosecuted a second time, he may plead "autrefois acquit," and it will be a good bar to the indictments, and, further, that it is immaterial whether the first acquittal were in a summary proceeding or on indictment. It has also been decided that the true test by which the question whether such a plea is a sufficient bar in any particular case may be tried is, whether the evidence necessary to support the second indictment would have been sufficient to procure a legal conviction upon the first.

The above is of course but an offshoot of the underlying principle upon which the administration of British Justice is founded—"Fiat justitia ruat cælum" ("Let justice be done though the sky should fall")—a principle which, during the course of the centuries wherein the Courts have evolved "order" out of "chaos," has, amidst all the turmoil and dangers to which it has from time to time been exposed, nevertheless contrived to remain as a beacon for all time, and this, despite the presence in the past of such dark and gloomy days as those which flourished under the Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns, when "Justice" was the synonym for Abuse and Oppression of the worst imaginable type—a period when Selden brought his celebrated reproach against "Equity," that it depended on the measure of each Chancellor's foot.

To most British Subjects it will no doubt come as a surprise to find that in a British Colony a man may be tried before a local Magistrate and acquitted upon the merits, and yet be subsequently re-arrested and convicted upon the same charge as that whereon he was previously acquitted, and many can no doubt be found who will say "how can such a thing be possible?" The answer is to be found in the wording of the following Section (No. 26—Subsection 1) of the Magistrates Ordinance (No. 3 of 1890):—

"It shall be lawful for a Magistrate, on such grounds as he may, in his discretion, deem sufficient, to review his decision or adjudication within seven clear days from the date thereof, (unless in the meantime an application has been made to state and sign a case under Section 98 and such application is not withdrawn) and, on such review, to re-open and re-hear the case wholly or in part, and to take fresh evidence and to reverse, vary, or confirm the previous decision or adjudication." We do not know whether the construction and effect of the above Subsection have ever been the subject of judicial decision, but it would, we imagine, be startling to the quaestors we have referred to above—if that be the case—that the effect of the Section is such as to enable a Magistrate who has tried and acquitted a person on a charge of, say, Larceny (and has thereby given a determination on the merits of the charge) to review his decision on such grounds as he may in his discretion deem sufficient, and to retry the person whom he has already acquitted on the merits, and convict him on the same or additional evidence.

In the course of his decision in a fairly recent case, one of the learned Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in England made the following observation—which some may deem apposite to the subject matter of this Article.

"When Acts give Judges power to use 'if they think just,' the justice meant is not that elusive and indefinable concept called 'abstract justice,' but is justice in accordance with established principles and rules known to and applied by the Courts."

Applying the above observations to the situation with which we are dealing, we would remark that we prefer the principles and practice adopted by the Courts of Law in England to those apparently (as we must assume is the case in view of the facts before us) authorized by the Hongkong Legislature.

It is of course possible that it may some day be held by the Full Court that, notwithstanding the wording of Subsection 1 of Section 98 of the Magistrates Ordinance which we have set out in extenso above, the effect thereof is not to override in all cases this time-honoured axiom of the English Common Law "that a man may not be put twice in peril for the same offence."

In the case to which we refer in this article, the Magistrate somewhat actively made a remark to the accused's solicitor to the effect that it could be the accused no harm for his case to be the subject of a rehearing, which reminds us of the witticism of a celebrated wag who, in the course of a pleasurable argument upon the relative merits and demerits of Hades and the Elysian Fields respectively, spontaneously gave utterance to the following:—

It may be at first
That to be burnt would be worst
Yet time the annoyance might soften.
But if you got bored
With praising the Lord
You'd be more bored by praising Him often.

DAY BY DAY.

Culture need not be the luxury
of the rich.Magistrate Resumes.
Mr. E. A. Irving resumed duty
at the Police Court, to-day.Mail Arrived.
The Linan arrived to-day from
Shanghai with the Siberian Mail.
Body Found in A Boat.
The Body of an old man has
been found in a boat at Tai Kok
Tsui.Obstruction.
Two men were fined \$2 each
at the Police Court to-day, for
causing an obstruction.Cruiser Sails.
The Japanese cruiser "Uji"
and the British torpedo boat 038
sailed early this morning.Boy's Ball Estranged.
A boy who was found trespassing
on the Queen's College
grounds by Mr. Grant, has estranged
his ball, \$10.Chinese Injured.
As the result of injuries re-
ceived through an assault, a
Chinese from Aberdeen has been
taken to the hospital.Quarantine Restriction
Withdrawn.
Indo-China has withdrawn
quarantine regulations against
Hongkong, but Asiatics will be
subject to medical examination
before disembarking.Arms and Ammunition.
At the Police Court, to-day,
a man was fined \$250 for being in
unlawful possession of a quantity
of arms and ammunition.Found Hanging.
The body of a Chinese female
which was found hanging by the
neck in a cubicle at 16 Tai Wo
Street, Wanchai, has been taken
to the mortuary. The body was
discovered by the mother-in-law.Probably Drowned Whist
Bathing.
The clothing of two Chinese
has been found on Queens Road,
west of the dye works at West
Point, and it is conjectured that
two men have been bathing and
lost their lives. At this particular
spot the current is very strong.Fell From A Window.
A man has been removed to
the hospital suffering from in-
juries caused by falling from a
window on the second floor of
216 Hollywood Road. It is
supposed he overleaned himself
while hanging out clothing.L'Union Fire Insurance Co.,
Ltd., shows that the subscribed capital
is £400,000, the fire reserve fund
£300,770, the future premiums
under long term policies \$4,391,
607, and the premium income,
in 1911, £1,356,325.Conviction no Deterrent.
At the Police Court, to-day,
four men were charged with
being in unlawful possession of
opium. Two of the defendants
were convicted for similar offences
on Tuesday last and on the 10th
inst. respectively. They were
now fined \$15 each or in default
three weeks. The other two were
discharged.At Home.
Sunday the 29th inst., being
the 91st anniversary of the In-
dependence of the Republic of
Peru, the Peruvian Consul in
Hongkong will be At Home, at
his offices, College Chambers,
Glenclyde, on that day between
10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., to
receive the Peruvian community,
British officials, officers, col-
leagues etc., etc.Noted Planter's Death.
We regret to learn that Mr.
Francis E. Pears, founder and
manager of the pioneers of the
rubber planting industry in
Malaya, has died in Eng-
land, after an operation, at the
comparatively early age of
42. Mr. Pears was well known
and liked in many quarters of the
Far East, and was probably the
cleverest and most successful
planter in this part of the world.The Marseilles Strike and the
French Mail.
The "N. O. Daily News" is
informed by the agent of the
Messageries Maritimes that he is
in further receipt of a telegram
from the head office that, owing
to the continuance of the seamen's
strike in Marseilles, the departure
of the Company's str. Calcedonien
on July 14 from the latter port is
postponed indefinitely. It will
be remembered that on the 12th
instant it was stated that the
Calcedonien, instead of sailing on
June 30, would in all probability
sail on July 10.

A QUESTION OF BAIL.

Are One or Two Sureties
Necessary?Mr. Lewis of Messrs. Johnston,
Stokes and Master, made an
application before Mr. Melbourne,
at the Police Court, to-day, for
bail for a man and woman who
were charged with returning from
banishment.Detective Inspector Collett:—
I ask your Worship not to allow
bail under \$500 each.Mr. Melbourne:—That is what
Mr. Lewis suggests I think.Mr. Lewis:—Yes, that is so.
Mr. Melbourne:—I think it is
necessary to have two sureties.Mr. Lewis:—One surety will
do.Mr. Melbourne:—We have had
two before.Mr. Lewis:—It does not matter
whether it is one or five so long
as they have the property.Mr. Melbourne:—I think there
should be two.Mr. Lewis:—If my bondsmen
can satisfy the Registrar General
he has got the property to cover
the bail, is not that sufficient?Mr. Melbourne:—I think it
ought to satisfy if he is worth
more than \$1,000. If your man
is worth \$1,000 he can put up
more. You want this one man
to stand surety for both of
\$500 each.Mr. Lewis:—He has seven or
eight thousand dollars worth of
property and he can put up the
deeds, or he can put up \$500 in
cash. It is not as though these
people were likely to leave the
Colony; they want to remain and
prove they are desirable residents.Bail was fixed at \$500 each on
one surety for the amount.
The female defendant cried out:
We want to be banished, we do
want to leave the Colony
(laughter).

THE MAILS.

Some Hints to our Readers.

We take the liberty of cautioning
our readers to make sure, be-
fore mailing letters, that the
stamps are well secured in posi-
tion on the envelopes before mail-
ing.The gum in use on many of the
stamps is of a very inferior qual-
ity. That used on the tea can-
stamps is especially bad; so bad
in fact that the stamps frequently
curl up and fall off before the let-
ter leaves one's hand.That no letter on which the
postage has not been paid in full
will be forwarded via Siberia,
should be borne in mind.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Tried to Steal Sleeping Man's
Shoes.Whilst an Indian watchman
was asleep, a Chinese thought he
would get away with his boots.
He had secured one but ere he
could get the second the watch-
man awakened and caught him.At the Police Court, this morn-
ing, the man was sent to goal for
fourteen days and ordered to be
kept in the stocks for four hours.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS COMPETITION.

Stewart of the Police has beaten
Edwards of Kowloon (last year's
Champion) in the Lawn Bowls
Championship Competition. Stewart
and Bateman of Taikoo are
now in the prize list. Russell of
Kowloon, and Hamelton of
Taikoo; Scott of Taikoo, and Pitt
of the Police, have now to deter-
mine the other two prize-takers.

ALLEY BOWLING.

A friendly match between four
members of the Hongkong Club
and four members of the Club Ger-
manica took place yesterday and
was won by the Hongkong Club
with a margin of 219 points.
Following are the scores:—

Hongkong Club	Club Germanica
J. H. Kemp 815	825 1640
J. Hooper 818	735 1563
P. Wolf 804	726 1580
O. Hutchison 760	677 1448
	0100

Fr. Heldt 757	819 1578
O. Meyer 752	789 1541
O. Wagner 739	730 1475
F. Martin 621	737 1358

A SECOND VISIT.

Burglars Busy at Mr. A. Siebs's
Residence.For the second time in about
two years, burglars have been
busy at the residence of Mr. A.
Siebs, No. 9 Conduit Road, where
they were busy at an early hour
on Monday morning. On the
first occasion the visitors of
the night secured about
\$300, but on this occasion
no such luck favoured the intruder
or intruders.As the result of Monday's
operation a silver box was taken
from the dressing table in Mr.
Siebs's bedroom, to which access
was gained through an open win-
dow. He had also secured some
silver trunks and was about to make
his exit as quietly as he entered
when a dog commenced to bark
and disturbed the other dogs
secured down below. The thief,
though chased by a coolie
employed to look after the dogs,
made good his escape.In his anxiety not to jeopardise
his liberty the burglar dropped
the articles into a bush. On a
search being made next day the
missing property was found.The silver box was valued
very highly by Mr. Siebs because
it was a prize won by himself for
bagging the greatest number of
pheasants at a drive in Germany.
Mr. Siebs's gratification at having
the box restored to him can thus
be well imagined.The police have the matter in
hand.

CANTON NEWS.

Pending Reforms.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, July 24.

The Ministry of State Affairs,
in reply to the request of the
Canton Governor-General to en-
force a stamp duty in the province
of Kwangtung, from which the
revenue would procure a large in-
come to the Canton Government,has informed the Governor-General
that the enforcement of the
stamp duty is a matter that can
only be decided by the Central
Government. As regards the de-
signs of the stamps, it requires
experts in lithography to decide
this point. Meanwhile the Pre-
sident has asked the State Coun-
cil to consider the regulations
governing the enforcement of the
stamp duty, and the designs of
the stamps, and until such time
as this has been approved by the
State Council, the enforcement of
the duty by provincial govern-
ments is not permitted. With
regard to currency reform, this
question is also being considered
by the State Council, which will
decide on the weights, intrinsic
value and the designs of the coins
in order to ensure a uniform cir-
culation throughout the Republic
and to do away with the mixed cur-
rency of the provinces favoured
by the old Government.The official specie department
will soon open a Savings Bank.
Any amount exceeding \$5 can be
placed with the bank at current
account. There will be three
per cent. interest on daily balance
of the current deposits made by
merchants, and three and a half
per cent. interest will be given
to Savings Bank depositors.Fixed deposits for two months
will bear 4 per cent. interest, for
three months 4.2 per cent., for
four months 5 per cent., for five
months 5.2 per cent., for six
months 6 per cent. and for one
year 7 per cent. The rate of
interest will not, however, remain
fixed, and any changes will be
advertised in the press from time
to time. Depositors will enjoy
the privilege of getting advances
from the bank with their deposit
receipts as securities. However
they will have to pay an interest
to the bank. The bank will open
agencies throughout the province,
but depositors placing money
with the Head Office cannot with-
draw same from the agencies or
deposit in one branch and with-
draw from another.S.S. Calypso Rescues Chinese
Fishermen.
Making for Singapore harbour
July 15, from Kelantan, Cap-
tain McCraith of the steamer
Calypso stopped to pick up three
Chinese fishermen who were
clinging to an overturned canoe
off the east coast of the island.The men stated they had come
from Serangoon and their boat
had been overturned in a heavy
squall. Four men had been
drowned in the overturning.

THE NINGPO.

War-junk's Fresh Start for
Frisco.Contrary to expectation the
Chinese junk Ningpo, intended
for the great international exhibi-
tion at San Francisco in 1915 did
not leave Shanghai on July 16.
At the last moment it was found
that a number of rather important
matters had been overlooked, not
the least of which was fumigation
which American authorities insist
upon for vessels entering their
ports from this part of the world,
and it was this well into the
afternoon of July 18 before the
junk was weighed, and the
gaudily painted craft swung
round and headed for Woosung.Even then, says the "N. O. Daily
News," matters were not all plain
sailing, for the provisions—and
they are necessarily very ample
for such a long passage as a trip
across the Pacific Ocean will incur
—were strewn about the vessel in
a state of disorder. Capt. Sourr
was present supervising the work,
and he was quite optimistic as to
the success of the venture. "A
fair wind and stout hearts," he
said, "will carry us through all
right." The crew were equally
cheerful.No Tiller This Time.
Unlike the first voyage, the
junk will not be steered by a
tiller, but by a wheel and drum
which has been installed and
which is very similar to that used
in the early types of sailing ships.A stout steel collar has been
clamped round the rudderhead
into which a heavy tiller is ship-
ped. At the wings heavy steel
plates have been bolted to the
timbers to carry the lead blocks
and the whole fixture should
easily stand the biggest buffeting.
Eight spare tillers have been
stowed away, and fifty tons of
stone ballast have been placed
alter to assist in paying off the
junk's head and preventing her
falling back as was so frequently
the case on her first attempt.The water tanks have also been
attended to and tightened up,
whilst the after bulk-head has
been made watertight. In fact
everything that could be im-
proved has received attention and
the junk leaves a vastly different
vessel from what she was. Given
tolerably calm seas it is generally
felt that the junk will safely make
American shores. Capt. Sourr,
who by the way is an Englishman,
a native of Leicestershire, is
regarded as being assuredly the
type of man to succeed in such an
enterprise if it be possible.BUILDING AUTHORITY
PROSECUTION.At the Police Court, this after-
noon, before Mr. D. Melbourne,
Ip Yun and Ip Lo Kun, 4 Kau U
Fung (2nd floor) were charged
with unlawfully maintaining
and placing "a shade, wooden
and bamboo partitions, a brick
wall, a fireplace, a hood
stalls, baskets of salt fish, and
other obstructions in, over, and
upon a portion of Sai Woo Lane
aforesaid, being a street on land
held under lease from the Crown
upon which domestic buildings
abut."Mr. Kemp, the Crown Solicitor,
appeared on behalf of the Build-
ing authority, and Mr. Davidson
for the defendants.The case was only heard in part
when we went to press.

JUNK MEN'S CHALLENGE.

The following is reprinted
from the "China Press" of July
19:—"When the Butterfield & Swire
steamer Shuntien, which arrived
here yesterday from Tientsin,
entered Chefoo harbour on the
way down the coast, all the
Chinese junks that rendezvous
there were anchored out in the
middle of the bay, whereas they
usually lie in close to the shore.
An inquiry elicited the informa-
tion that the soldiers about
Chefoo had sought to cut off the
queues of the junk men, where-
upon the latter put out to the
middle of the bay and dared the
soldiers to come out. They are
said to be a husky lot with
piratical instincts and right at
home fighting in the open sea.
The challenge was issued two
days before the Shuntien arrived
at Chefoo and up to that time
the soldiers had been prudent
enough not to venture out."NOTES AND
COMMENTS.

The "Goobon" Stowaways.

After a protracted hearing at
Singapore, the case against the
seventy-six Chinese who stowed
away on a.s. Goobon, when she
lay here last, has "fizzled out,"
terminating in the inflicting of
nominal fines. Though we are no
friend to the stowaway (with
special reference to the Chinese
brand) we do not see that any
other judgment was open to the
Singapore magistrate. In the first
place, the Norddeutscher Com-
pany made no attempt to prose-
cute, and in the second (this point
may be news to some of our
readers) the Public Prosecutor
was himself the first to show that
the Chinese, having stowed away
on a non-British ship could not
be prosecuted in Singapore qua
stowaways. Taking into consid-
eration all the facts, we opine that
the defending counsel, hit the
right nail when he suggested that
the real delinquents were the
ship's own firemen and third-
class stewards.

The Position in Tibet.

There is some heart-burning in
Peking, it appears, over the posi-
tion of Tibet, and the belief is
currently expressed—or so it is
reported from native sources—
that Britain means to lay hands
on that country. As usual, the
"Times" has some pertinent
comments to make on the subject,
while it is still in the air. It
points out the extreme unlikeli-
hood of China, in her disorganised
state, being able to restore
Chinese authority in Tibet, and
hints that the time is approach-
ing when Britain may have to
reconsider her position with re-
gard to that country. That is a
plain statement of the position as
it stands. Britain has no wish to
seize Tibet, and she will not act
except that be clearly necessary.
If the Chinese themselves cannot
mend matters in that unhappy
country, it may become Britain's
duty to show practical sympathy
with the unfortunate Tibetans.
But the Government has no cause
to worry, provided it can manage
the business for itself. If it can-
not, it should not grumble if
others follow the clear path of
duty and step in to help.

Mr. Tillett Again.

We were prepared for many
things from Mr. Ben Tillett, but
we own to surprise that even he—
whom we had given credit for at
least some pretensions to decency
—should have sunk so low as to
believe in the manner reported in
our telegram of to-day. What
possible good to his cause can this
misguided person hope to do by
acting the part of a cad and
blackguard in public? Strikers
are not necessarily irreligious
men; many of them are deeply
religious. Did the admiration
of these latter for their chief in-
crease when, on being invited to
join him in prayer, they heard
him beg the Almighty to strike
Lord Devonport dead? Granted
that the situation is wildly far-
cical, it is none the less loathsome
for that; and we have sufficient
faith in the British workman
still to believe that a little of
this sort of blasphemy will go a
long way with him.

A Sensational Arrest.

What is coming over gentle
womanhood? One is prompted to
pan the query after reading the
telegram announcing that a pro-
minent lady musical doctor, one
of the leading composers of the
day, has been placed under arrest
for complicity in mad Suffragist
designs. These were revealed
by the discovery, in the grounds
of a Cabinet Minister's residence,
of two well-dressed women with
methylated spirits in their posses-
sion, their object being obvious.
It is, indeed, more than passing
strange that a woman of educa-
tion and refinement, such as Dr.
Ethel Smyth, should be even
suspected of throwing in her lot
with such hare-brained fanatics.
Miss Smyth, it is interesting to
note, has written compositions
for orchestral and symphony con-
certs, which have won world-wide
recognition. She is the composer
of the Overture to "Anthony and
Cleopatra," and among the operas
she has written, "Der Waldvogel"
and "The Wreckers" are the most
prominent and ambitious, having
enjoyed enormous popularity and
successful runs in London and the
Germany.

"PONGO YOU'RE WRONGO."**INTERESTING EVIDENCE IN NURSE'S ACTION.****MR. LOOKER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS HAMILTON.**

The case was continued this morning before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Summary Court, in which Miss Emma Sophia Hamilton, a trained nurse, is suing Mr. H. W. Looker of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon to recover \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Reader Harris of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Looker defended in person.

The case was heard by a jury of the following:—Messrs. F. Maitland, A. R. Lowe and L. Berindogague.

Plaintiff was again in the witness box, and was cross-examined by Mr. Looker.

You told us yesterday that you did not tell Mrs. Looker that as soon as you heard she was applying for a nurse to go to the East, you were determined she should take you to the East?—Yes.

Did you tell her that you told the Norland Institute it was no use their putting the application before other nurses, because you were determined to have it?—No.

You told us yesterday that you have always received excellent testimonials, did you not?—Yes, is that true?—Yes.

You told us it was not usual for employers to write in the testimonial book in temporary cases?—No; I said that was not always the case.

In accepting the engagement with me did you consider you were working with the Norland or not?—I considered I was working with the Norland.

But you told Mrs. Looker that you had nothing to do with the Norland?—No.

You deny that?—Yes.

And you confirmed that statement to me on one occasion; do you deny that?—Yes.

If you were working for the Norland was it not very important that you should have a written testimonial in the book at the end of every year, and on termination of any engagement?—No; at the end of every year, yes.

Excellent testimonials.

Do you always get a testimonial when you leave a situation?—No.

But you told us you have always had excellent testimonials?—So I have.

Witness was asked as to one engagement with a Mexican lady, whom she left at New York, and from whom she had obtained no testimonial.

Why did you leave the Mexican lady?—I was obliged to do so by a friend of the Norland Institute in New York.

Why did you leave her?—Because it was not safe to go to Mexico with a Mexican lady.

Why?—There was a great deal of trouble in Mexico at the time.

No other reason?—She had already threatened me twice.

What had she threatened to do?—She threatened to stab me twice.

Because you wished to have your own way over her with regard to the child?—Not at all.

Did you appeal to the husband when the wife threatened to stab you?—No.

Witness explained that the reason why she did not obtain a testimonial was because her book was stowed away in her baggage.

Took the Full Course.

Continuing in reply to questions about the training course, plaintiff said she took the full course except for music. A month after she left the institute drawing was also included.

I put it to you that you told Mrs. Looker that part of the course was drawing. You were given a book with pictures on one side which you had to copy on the other, to show that you were able to teach the child, and you used to take them home, and trace them?—No; there was no drawing; they were printed through for sewing.

Did you tell Mrs. Looker that order was a thing you could never carry out and that she was

His Lordship saw no legal objection, but Mr. Harris urged that it was a breach of etiquette.

His Lordship allowed the letter to be put, Mr. Looker proposing to read the correspondence in his opening.

Mr. Looker:—Touching the letter incident, do you suggest I had any improper intention or motive?—No.

Do you suggest it was done otherwise than by inadvertence or accident?—No.

Now, you told us that on several occasions you had to pay your own tram fare?—Yes.

How many?—I paid my fare when I went out to East Point. No; before that, when Mrs. Looker took the child and me down to the town to do some shopping.

I paid it when I went to the Gymkhana and when I took the child to a christening, and I paid it when Mrs. Looker took the child and me down to the park.

His Lordship:—The gardens?—Yes.

Mr. Looker:—Is it not a fact that, on arrival in Hongkong, Mrs. Looker offered you a nurse's ticket and you refused it?—No.

Do you stand there and say it is not true?—Yes.

And you said you preferred to pay for your own ticket?—No.

I put it to you, you refused to have a nurse's ticket because you thought it derogatory?—No.

And that those occasions when you paid your own fare were chiefly occasions when you went on your own pleasure?—I went with the child.

Did not ask to be Paid Back.

Did you ever ask to be paid back the fare?—Under the circumstances I could not.

I ask you, did you or did you not?—Mrs. Looker asked me to bring the money to pay for my own fare.

Did you ever ask to be paid back the tram fares?—No.

Referring to the matter of drilling classes, at Mrs. Looker's house, plaintiff admitted that remuneration was offered her for the extra work, but she refused it.

Why did you tell the jury that the suggestion came from Mrs. Looker and you got no increase of salary?—Why did you say that? Your object was to make out that you had been badly treated because you had not been given an increase?—Not at all; it was one of the many things I did willingly.

Taking plaintiff through the particulars, questions were addressed to her relating to an incident on a launch. The allegation was that the plaintiff reproved the child for eating something given her by Mrs. Looker.

Do you say that your conduct then was not rude or insolent?—No.

I put it to you that it was so rude and insolent that it made everybody uncomfortable and a dead silence followed; is that true?—No.

An Interesting Development.

Plaintiff denied that she over said the agreement was worthless as she signed it under protest. It was also untrue that, at the same interview, when the above was supposed to be said, she said that her grievance was that of being overworked but of the tone in which Mrs. Looker spoke to her.

The conversation took place in Mrs. Looker's bedroom. This all happened after the operation that Mrs. Looker underwent.

This afternoon an interesting development took place in the case. The parties had come back into court after the fifth adjournment when the solicitors concerned were summoned to the judge's room by the clerk of the court.

After His Lordship and the solicitors had been in chambers for about half an hour the plaintiff was sent for.

At 2.50 p.m. all parties returned, no settlement having been arrived at.

Mr. Looker:—You told us yesterday that you have a good memory?—Yes.

Saying one thing one day, and contradicting it the next?—No.

I put it to you that you told Dr. Harston, who came to see you, what was the matter with you, and the next day you said there was nothing wrong with you at all?—He did not come to see me on two following days.

Did you say the next time he came nothing to see you that there was the matter with you at all?—I did not

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH**"WHEN IN DOUBT PLAY TRUMPS."**

Our "HALF PRICE OFFER"—suggested by the recent POLICE RAID ON NEWSBOYS—will remain in force for a few days only.

If in doubt, settle the matter at once by sending in your name to be added to our subscription list before it is too late to secure the reduced rate, \$1.50 per month.

say that nothing was wrong with me.

You told us yesterday you were perfectly strong and had no nerves?—I said I was not suffering from nerves but I had nerves in the throat and the eyes.

Did you assure Mrs. Looker before sailing, in London, that you were perfectly strong and had nothing the matter with you?—Yes.

And were you perfectly well and had nothing the matter with you all the time you were in Hongkong?—I was well except when Dr. Harston came to see me.

Loss of Sleep and Worry.

Were you not at one time suffering strongly from nerves?—I don't know whether you would call it nerves, I was suffering from loss of sleep and worry.

Did you not say that a person suffering from nerves was not fit to have the care of the child as it must have a reactionary effect on the child?—I meant hysterical nerves; hysteric.

Continuing, plaintiff denied the child went to bed crying because she had told her she would have toothache because she had not cleaned her teeth after eating a cherry.

The incident in question was when the child, after having her teeth cleaned, ate an olive given her by her mother. Plaintiff said "you have been eating something, I can smell it."

The child burst out crying and asked if she would have toothache. Plaintiff reassured her that she would not. She denied that she constantly forced the child to eat carrots, turnips, macaroni and spinach, or that her persistence in this was the cause of friction between herself and Mrs. Looker.

She had never told Mrs. Looker she had no business to interfere.

With regard to the clothing of child, she wanted to put on more clothing as the weather got colder on arrival in Hongkong, but Mrs. Looker did not think it necessary. However, plaintiff did put a sweater on the child.

(Proceeding.)

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July, 1912, to 2nd August, 1912, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1912.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "LUETZOW"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 31st of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st of July, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 7th of August, 1912, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

MELOERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912.

LAW LIST.**Supreme Court.**

Appellate Jurisdiction.

July 30.—Pook Lung Fim v. Yan Wo Fim.

Summary Jurisdiction.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz.—To-day, Miss Emma Hamilton v. H. W. Looker (part heard).

DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, July 27.

V. R. O. Fete.

Wednesday, July 31.

General Meeting, Messrs. Geo. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., Noon.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

Trooping of colours by K.O.Y.L.I. Minden Day.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. half yearly meeting.

Lady May's at Home, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 17.

Fourth Gymkhana Meeting.

Today's Advertisements

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LD.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

MELOERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912.

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DO YOU WANT GOOD, CLEAN & WHOLESOME BUTCHERS MEATS
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don't intend to compete in price with the very low-priced wines sold, which are often only claret in name; but what they do undertake to do is to give the best possible value at each of the prices quoted, and they guarantee that their wines are pure Bordeaux and are entirely made from grapes grown in the Bordeaux district.

The following wines are guaranteed pure Bordeaux Claret free from drugs, colouring or added matter:—

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Medoc Superieur. Ch. Pontet Canot.
St. Estephe. Ch. Looville.

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SOLE AGENTS.

Td. 636.

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Save our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts of 6 bottles.

SAVE YOUR EYES.

If your sight is failing, or your eyes trouble, you must have them examined.

It costs you nothing.

WE ARE PRACTICAL OPTICIANS.

And can grind any lenses, or make a new pair of Spectacles on the premises. Don't throw your frames away; have them repaired by

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CLARETS, PORTS, SHERRIES & GINS.

CLARETS:

From the world famous house of Hanappier & Co. of Bordeaux. The name of Hanappier is a guarantee of Purity and Quality.

PORTS:

From the oldest and most reliable Oporto Houses, Messrs. Guimaraes & Co., & Co. Quality unexcelled.

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We have the famous Marques del Mérito Sherries, also Sherries from Buckingham Palace (bearing the Royal Seal) which cannot be equalled in the East.

GINS, ENGLISH:

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SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants.

Telephone No. 155.

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1912.

LOG BOOK.

The New Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel in Vancouver.

Contracts have been awarded for the erection of the new C.P.R. Hotel in Vancouver, which entail before it is completed in its entirety, an expenditure of three million dollars. The work is complicated by the fact that the hotel will be erected on the site of the present building, the business of which will be carried on throughout the operations. The old building will be underpinned, and the excavations for the foundations as well as the foundations themselves, will be completed before the actual work of demolition of the superstructure is commenced. As soon as the foundations are finished, the construction of the wing next to Opera House Lane will be rushed. This will be used in conjunction with the old building for hotel business, and as soon as the ground floor of the main wing is finished, it will be covered with a temporary roof and used. Then the old building will be torn down.

The main block will be of ten stories, and provision is made for extending the building to fifteen or sixteen stories; the matter now being the subject of negotiations with the civic authorities. For instance, in the ladies' loggia on the Georgia Street side, prominent artists will be set to work to paint the walls in the Italian Renaissance style. The dining-room is planned to be the finest on the continent, no less, and there will be a concert room having a seating capacity of 600, which may be used for a ballroom. On Granville Street there will be six first-class merchant shops, and a bar one hundred feet long. There will be 600 rooms in the building when it is completed to its full height of 16 stories. The main wing and power plant, for which the contract has now been awarded, will cost \$1,500,000.

Freight Rates on Japan Tea.

The question of the Pacific freight rates on tea, which has been pending for a long time, has now ended by the Japanese shipping companies withdrawing from the Conference, so far as this part of the carrying trade is concerned. On Monday, the 9th instant, Mr. Sakawa, Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, invited the representatives of the Japanese shipping companies concerned to meet him for a discussion on the matter.

The steamship companies were represented by officials from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the ten shippers by Mr. Otani, Chairman of the Central Board of Tea Guilds. At this meeting it was agreed to abolish the rebate system in so far as the shipment of tea is concerned, and to reduce the freight by as much as the rebate which was formerly allowed. In future, therefore, tea is to be carried on the Japanese vessels at the rate of \$5.50, instead of the former \$6.50. This new rate is to come into effect from to-day, the 10th instant. The rebates on the tea already shipped are to be paid at the convenience of the shipping companies concerned.

The "Asahi" states that the foreign tea merchants, who were formerly inclined to side with the foreign steamship lines, now seem disposed to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Japanese companies. In these circumstances, it is thought that the foreign shipping companies will reduce their rates to the level of the Japanese companies.

Yangtze-trade Freights.

The principal lines engaged in traffic on the Yangtze have come to an agreement whereby freights will be raised 30 per cent. all round. No rebates will be granted on Bills of Lading and negotiations are reported to be in progress for a similar rise in passenger rates on the lines.

Decrease in Dalny's Export Trade.

The export trade from Dalny for the month of June showed a considerable falling off, only three foreign steamers having entered the port during the month. The total amount exported was 1,000 tons, being about 5,000 tons less than the exports for the month of May.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O. Co.	3 August, Noon
London, Rotterdam and Antwerp, &c.	Pambrookshire	J. M. & Co.	6 August, about
Havre, Rotterdam and Hamburg, &c.	Fuerst Buelow	H. A. L.	13 August
do do do	Brigavia	H. A. L.	5 September
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Suevia	H. A. L.	11 September
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	Goldonfeld	H. A. L.	23 August
Marseilles, &c., via Suez Canal	Kamo Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	7 August
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Silesia	S. W. & Co.	31 July

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Atholl	D. & Co.	23 August, about
do	Ambrin	H. A. L.	31 August, about
New York, via Suez Canal	Loverlyda	S. T. & Co.	10 Sept., about
Boston and New York	Indraghiri	J. M. & Co.	30 July, about
do do	Indramayo	S. T. & Co.	30 July
do do	Kansas	Bank Line	9 August
San Francisco, etc.	Tanyo Maru	T. K. K.	20 August
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Nijo	P. M. Co.	30 July, 1 p.m.
San Francisco via Keelung and Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	6 August, 1 p.m.
Seattle via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	5 August
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
Mexican, Peruvian & Chilean via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	6 August, Noon
Victoria, and Tacoma via Japan	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	8 August
Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan	Sado Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
do do do do do	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	8 August, 1 p.m.
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	17 August, 1 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Montecarlo	C. P. R. Co.	3 August, 6 p.m.
do do do	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	24 August, 6 p.m.

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	2 August, Noon
do do do	Coblenz	M. & Co.	10 August, 9 a.m.

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjilivong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjilimah	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of August
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. & Co.	27 July, Noon
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	27 July
Yokohama and Kobe	Itoia	J. M. & Co.	27 July, Noon
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Vorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
Japan	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	1 August
do	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjipinas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July, Noon
Kobe and Moji	Kaga Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July, 5 p.m.
Manila	Arratoon Apar.	D. S. & Co.	29 July
do	Yuen-sang	J. M. & Co.	27 July, 2 p.m.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	3 August, 2 p.m.
do do do	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	30 July, 4 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	9 August, 4 p.m.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Teon	B. & S.	30 July, 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Huichow	B. & S.	27 July, 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	Obipshing	J. M. & Co.	23 June, Noon
Swatow via Swatow and Amoy	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	26 July, 11 a.m.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Foochow	B. & S.	26 July, 4 p.m.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kaiji Maru	O. S. K.	31 July, Noon
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Duigi Maru	O. S. K.	28 July, Noon
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K.	29 July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Fooksang	J. M. & Co.	1 August, Noon
do do do	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	29 July
Shanghai	Nippon	A. N. & Co.	20 August, about
do	Don of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	23 August, about
do	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	4 August
do	Tjikiini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Linan	B. & S.	27 July, M'night
do	Yingchow	B. & S.	27 July, M'night
do	Arcadia	P. & O. Co.	1 August, about
do	Choysang	J. M. & Co.	26 July, Noon

THE LAST WORD

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IF YOU DESIRE TO RENT A HOUSE.
IF YOU REQUIRE ROOMS.
IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO LET ROOMS.
IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE.
IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF A POSITION.
IF YOU HAVE LOST ANYTHING.
IF YOU HAVE FOUND ANYTHING.

ADVERTISE IN THE "TELEGRAPH"

ONE CENT PER WORD!

FOR EACH INSERTION

ADVERTISE AND WATCH RESULTS.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Office at Hongkong:

Evans Customs, from London

Sub. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana. Goon Gow Yon-100 Jervois

Street, from Boston. Gorham, from London Sub.

Bangkok. Hukheng Kwongyuk, from

Bangkok. Kihuat Namparkhung, from

Bangkok. Lioumyoykoun Vjsoongnan,

from Medan. Limfookhing, from Oakland

Cal. Mowhu, from Paracla P. L.

Nishimura, C/o Poyosaku, from

Manila. Steamer Lygia Care Blackhead,

from Batavia. Surazola, King Edward Hotel,

from Macao. Successman, from Bangkok.

Tani Nomura, from Zamboanga,

P.I. Wingfook Cheong 204 Wing-

luk, from New York. Yingsinghing, from Victoria,

B.C. 6573, from Weihaiwei.

Hongkong 19th July, 1912.

J. M. Beck,

Superintendent.

Great Northern.

List of unclaimed telegrams

lying in the Great Northern

Telegraph Company's office at

Hongkong:

Dale. Hengbio.

Kwongcheong. Macpherson, Persia.

Nutmol. Chowkay c/o Shingyuen, 32

Manhattan. Shinsuo.

Woodil. Yinkochoan.

Yuet Hing Loong 200 Queen's

Road. 241 Des Vaux Road.

1484, 0504, 3111, 5594, 0000,

1680, 3024, 5894, 0059, 5714,

0934, 2860.

0830, 7303, 4037.

1340.

H.K., 19th July, 1912.

J. P. Jossion,

Acting Superintendent.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Lutzow, Ger. s.s., 5,118, Beathel,

24th July—Bremen 12th

June, and Singapore 19th

July, Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.

Nubia, Br. s.s., 3,841, F. J. Fox, 24th

July—Antwerp via Po to

25th May, Gen.—P. & O.

S. N. & Co.

Kamakura Maru, Jap. s.s., T. Hori,

24th July—Moji 16th July,

Matches.—N. Y. K.

Chip Shing, Br. s.s., 1,199, Mooney,

24th July—Tientsin 12th

July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, G. Hooker,

24th July—Tientsin 17th

July, Gen.—B. & S.

Chow Tai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Robert,

25th July—Saigon 20th

July, Rice.—B. & S.

Linan, Br. s.s., 1,062, O. C. Williams,

25th July—Shanghai 21st

July, Gen.—B. & S.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,789, J.

Teraoka, 25th July—Moji

19th July, Coal.—N. Y. K.

Choy Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, M. Court-

ney, 25th July—Canton

24th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chow Tai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Robert,

25th July—Saigon 20th

July, Rice.—B. & S.

Lutan, Br. s.s., 1,062, O. C. Williams,

25th July—Shanghai 21st

July, Gen.—B. & S.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,789, J.

Teraoka, 25th July—Moji

19th July, Coal.—N. Y. K.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Nobis, arrived 24th July,

from London, &c.—

Ashurst, E. W. McIntyre, Mrs.

Bowen, Lt. H. L. West, Lt. H. S.

Hunt, Surgeon L. D.

C. Palmer, Major

Per s.s. Lutzow, arrived 24th July,

from Genoa, &c.—

Bhong Sam Kwee Tsee, Mr. &

Bert, J. B. Mrs.

Baldwin, Mr. & d. Lichner, F.

Mrs. Wm. Lichner, H.

Charette, de Muragi, Y.

Dorina, John H. O'Connell, M. L.

Dickhoff, F. A. Schaller, M. L.

Duncan, J. Teenissen, O.

Guthrie, G. L. Tang Boon

Howkey, Mrs. Tang Seng-cheng

How Koo-wan Tang Seng-lin

Kachler, O. Wong

Per s.s. Huichow, arrived 24th July,

from Tientsin—

Drudge, Miss and Mrs.

Per s.s. Linan, arrived 25th July,

from Shanghai, &c.—

Lynch Yuen

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, June 25.

Arrivals from China:—Bohemian,

M. & Co. and Ping Suey.

The following vessels have passed

the Canal:—Braemar, Bulow, Cardia

family

Camariushite, Matoppo, Peshawar

Vandalla and Yang Loo.

London, 28th June 1912.

Arrivals from China:—Miyasaki

Maru.

The following vessels have passed

the Canal:—Ernest Simons, Nubia,

Aradia, Baron Driesen, Schuykill,

Nelua, Patricia.

London, July 2, 1912.

Arrival from China:—Yang Tzu.

The following have passed the

Canal:—Benvenuto, Borneo, Calchas

Flintshire, Lutzow, Yeddo, Kioto.

London, June 21st, 1912.

Arrivals from China:—Ceylon, O. J.

D. Ahlors, Yarra.

The following vessels have passed the

Canal:—Armadillo, Bohio, Jason,

Meinam, Memnon, Miyasaki Maru.

London, July 5.

Arrivals from China:—J. Ford,

Laetia, Ernest Simons.

The following vessels have passed

the Canal:—Kilano Maru, Suevia,

Titan, Telemachus.

London, July 12.

Arrivals from China:—Calchas,

Kilano Maru.

The following vessels have passed

the Canal:—Aldous, Persens,

Sardinia, Sithonia, Traquebar.

London, July 16.

Arrivals from China:—Flintshire,

Goeben, Matoppo.

The following vessels have passed

the Canal:—Belgravia, Glenloch,

Hyson, Indravania, Kleit, Nera,

Scandia, Africa, Arabien.

London, July 19.

Arrivals from China:—Sithonia,

Vandalla, Arcadia.

The following vessels passed the

MARKET PRICES.

Flagship of Commodore Boucaut, Commanding the local defence in the Gulf.
Eleven torpedo-boats at Saigon and Tonkin.

PORTUGUESE,					
Moody	Gunboat	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Stacy	Crusier	189	—	Capt. L. Almeida	Yokohama

	lb	9
Barbel,—Ka Yu	17	17
Bream,—Bin Yu	20	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	18	18
Carp,—Li Yu	13	13
Catfish,—Chik Yu	15	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	16	16
Crabs,—Hai	17	17
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	12	12
Dab,—Sa Mang Yu	9	9
Dace,—Wong Mei Lun	17	17
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	36	36
Eels, Congor,—Hoi Mann	60	60
" Fresh water,—Tam Sin Yu	20	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	42	42
Frogs,—Tien Kai	22	22
Garoupa,—Sek Pan	32	32
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	28	28
Herrings,—Tao Pak	20	20
Halibut,—Chauing Kwan Kap	20	20
Labrus,—Wong Ka Yu	30	30
Loach,—Wu Yu	52	52
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	28	28
Mackarel,—Chi Yu	18	18
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	20	20
Mullet,—Chai Yu	19	19
Oysters,—Sang Hoo	8	8
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	34	34
Peroh,—Tau Loo	32	32
Pike,—Fa Paw Poong	20	20
Plaice,—Pan Yu	24	24
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	30	30
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	9	9
Prawn,—Ming Ha	3	3
Ray,—Pai Pa Sa	18	18
Rock Fish,—Sek Ka Kung	10	10
Rock—Ong Yu		

VEGETABLES, &c.		菜蔬	
牛油	Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	1
牛肉	Cheuk	...	...
仔腸	Beans, (French), Maon, —Oh Moy Pin Tau	...	...
	(French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hoi Pin	...	...
	" Tau	...	...
	" Sprout, —Ah Cho	...	5
	" Long, —Tau Ko	...	8
仔雞	Beet Root, —Hung Choi Tau	each	0
鴨	Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuen	...	5
	Rad, —Hung Ker	...	...
鴨	Cabbage, Chinese, com, —Kai Ohoy	...	10
蛋	Cabbage Rad, —Hung Yeh Choy	...	12
	Cabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Choi	...	18
南	Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	...	lb.
鴨	Caullidor, Large size, —Tai Yeh Chi Fa	each	1
鴨	" Medium size, —Cheung Yeh Chi Fa	...	1
鴨	" Small size, —Sai Yen Chi Fa	...	lb.
鴨	Carrots, —Kam Shum	...	8
鴨	Colory, Chinese, —Tung Kin Choi	...	1
鴨	" English, —Young Kaa Choi	...	20
鴨	Chillies Dried, —Gon Lat Chiu	...	5
白	" Rad, —Hung Far Chiu	...	10
鴨	" Green, —Ching Lat Chiu	...	10
雞	Curry Stuff, English, —Kar Lee Chiu Liu	...	12
雞	Onumbers, —Ching Kwa	...	6
公	Ritter Squash, —Fu Kwa	...	8
鴨	Garlic, —Que Tau	...	8
鴨	Ginger, young, —Sui Tse Keung	...	8
鴨	" old, —Lo Keung	...	12
鴨	Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	...	each
鴨	Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	...	1
鴨	Lettuce, —Young Sing Choi	...	lb.
鴨	Water Chesnuts, —Ma Tai	...	10

COMMERCIAL

Sensational Rise in Philippine Hemp.

The hemp has made a sensational advance in price that has carried the market to the highest levels of more than six years and is bringing a flow of golden dollars for the planters of the Philippines. The upward movement, says the "Manila Times" of July 18, began three weeks ago and apparently was not anticipated by many of the leaders in the local trade. It was followed by a series of sharp rises, and to-day the market is strong and buoyant with every prospect of climbing to still higher levels.

Three weeks ago good current was selling at P18.50; to-day it commands P22. In the same period midway has climbed from P16.25 to P20. Fair current of United States quality went from P12.50 to P15, and fair current United Kingdom quality from P8.75 to P10 in the three weeks that the market has been bounding upward.

All the hemp that is reaching the market is being promptly bought at these figures and production for the year is far ahead of that of last year. To July 14, 1911 the production was 710,000 bales; on that day of this year it was 700,000 bales, a lead of an even 50,000 bales.

The conditions that have contributed to the sensational rise do not appear to be clearly understood here. There is some indication that American buyers anticipate a shortage in production, and it is manifest that the drought throughout the Philippines has had a tendency to strengthen this belief. But production is heavier than last year and there is as yet no indication that the drought has affected the supply.

Several of the large local dealers are buying and all the good hemp that is offered is being taken. The coarse and common grades of hemp have not been materially affected by the rise and their prices have only made fractional advances.

Speaking of the situation one well known dealer said: "I cannot tell what causes have contributed to the remarkable advance, but it is clear that the market is strong and buoyant and all the fine hemp, and especially those for consumption in the United States, are being bought as quickly as they are offered. The belief that there is to be a shortage in production, and the local drought, have evidently contributed to produce the conditions that now exist. The quality of our hemp runs in cycles or spots, but just now a considerable amount of good hemp is being produced. The coarse hemp is so low in price that the careless planters realized it was not worth while to get them out and that it was worth while to strip good hemp. The provincial buyers and dealers have also been helping out by insisting on better qualities, and we can see the result of their work and influence."

Stock Exchange Reform.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange is not the only institution that has felt the need for reorganization after the rubber boom of 1910, says the "N. China Daily News." The London Stock Exchange has been busy for nearly two years reforming itself, although the need in that instance was not so urgent as was the case with Shanghai. For a considerable time the committee was drafting reforms, and it drafted new rules. On a recent date certain rules were put before members for approval, and "80 per cent. of the whole body of members were against the rules." It looks as if, in some cases at least, things are better managed in Shanghai.

Straits Finances.

The finances of the Straits Settlements continue to be satisfactory, and the report for 1911 shows an increase of \$2,308,785 over the estimate of revenue of \$9,100,435. The actual expenditure was \$9,085,380, as compared with the estimate of \$8,845,208. The excess of revenue over expenditure in 1911 was \$2,323,332, and the balance in favour of the Colony on January 1, 1912 was \$7,203,145.

To Sail

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"DILWAKA,"
Capt. W. J. Bish p. will be despatched for the above ports on TO-MORROW, the 26th July, at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a fully certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 20 days).
The Steamer leaves about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Aichi, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer. Fare for round trip \$120. For further particulars, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1912. [62]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius).

THE Steamship

"GRIGORY APGAR,"
Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 27th inst. at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [526]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRAHILL,"
Capt. W. E. Kelway, will be despatched for the above ports on 30th July.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of select passengers. Fare to Boston or New York \$70.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1912. [167]

HAMBURG—AMERICA—LINE

FOR NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"AMBRIA,"
Capt. W. Fries, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 31st August, 1912.

For freight apply to HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [534]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIA LINE.

(Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KANAS,"
Capt. R. Linklater, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 9th August.

For Freight and further particulars apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1912. [496]

Regular Steamship Service

With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

"PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG."

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "ATHOLL" On or about 28th August.

S.S. "BACRE" On or about 13th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [525]

Hongkong—New York.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INVEROLYDE" on or about 10th September, 1912.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [537]

Public Companies

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Two Dollars per share for the Six months ending 30th June will be payable on MONDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 24th July to MONDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary, to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1912. [606]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the Six months ending 30th June will be payable on MONDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 24th July to MONDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary, to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1912. [167]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 111 Man-oh, on TUESDAY, the 6th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, of declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 2nd July to 6th August, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [518]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from TO-DAY the 11th July, to THURSDAY, 1st August, 1912 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1912. [519]

NOTICES

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE unexpectedly large demand for GAS COOKING STOVES has exhausted the Company's stock of new stoves.

More are being telegraphed for, and intending customers for same are requested to furnish their names and addresses to the Company so that no undue delay will arise in fixing the stoves when they arrive.

GEORGE CUNY, Local Secretary.

His Office, Hongkong, 9th July, 1912. [509]

Consignee

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BRAEMAR" FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns on Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELOUERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [538]

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